THE CLAIMS

1.   (Original)   A system for estimating the instantaneous signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) in an environment, comprising:

a transmitter configured to transmit at least one first signal through a predetermined transmission medium within the environment, the first signal having a predetermined frequency range, wherein the first signal travels through the transmission medium until it strikes at least one object, thereby generating at least one second signal reflected from the object;

a plurality of band-pass filters, each band-pass filter being configured to pass a respective sub-band of frequencies, each band-pass filter being further configured to receive representations of the first and second signals, to filter the representations of the first and second signals, and to provide filtered versions of the first and second signals;

a cross correlator configured to receive the filtered versions of the first and second signals provided by the respective band-pass filters, and to perform multiple cross correlation operations on the filtered first and second signals, thereby providing cross correlation output data, wherein each cross correlation operation operates on the filtered first and

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second signals provided by a respective one of the band-pass filters; and

a data analyzer configured to receive the cross correlation output data, and to analyze the output data for determining variability of cross correlation peaks within each frequency sub-band, for identifying the lowest frequency sub-band having a corresponding low peak ambiguity, and for estimating the SNR in the environment based on the peak variability and center frequency of the identified frequency sub-band and the predetermined frequency range.

2. (Original) The system of claim 1 further including a sensor configured to receive the at least one second signal.

3. (Original) The system of claim 2 wherein the sensor comprises at least one hydrophone sensor.

4. (Original) The system of claim 2 further including a receiver configured to receive an indication of the second signal from the sensor, and to provide the representation of the second signal to the plurality of band-pass filters.

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5.   (Original)   The system of claim 1 wherein the transmitter is configured to transmit a plurality of first signals through the transmission medium, each first signal having the predetermined frequency range, wherein the plurality of first signals travel through the transmission medium until they strike at least one object, thereby generating a plurality of second signals reflected from the object.

6.   (Original)   The system of claim 5 wherein the data analyzer is further configured to analyze the cross correlation output data for determining a plurality of cross correlation peak locations relative to respective ambiguity functions corresponding to the frequency sub-bands.

7.   (Original)   The system of claim 6 wherein the data analyzer is further configured to perform a statistical analysis on the plurality of peak locations for determining the variability of cross correlation peaks within each frequency sub-band.

8.   (Original)   The system of claim 5 wherein each first signal comprises a sonar ping.

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9.   (Original)   The system of claim 1 wherein the respective frequency sub-bands are contiguous and substantially span the predetermined frequency range of the first signal.

10.   (Original)   The system of claim 1 wherein the predetermined frequency range is a maximum centralized root mean square bandwidth of the first signal.

11.   (Original)   The system of claim 1 wherein the system operates as a coherent receiver for signal frequencies ranging from a maximum frequency through the identified frequency sub-band.

12.   (Original)   The system of claim 1 wherein the system operates as a semi-coherent receiver for signal frequencies ranging from the identified frequency sub-band to a minimum frequency.

13.   (Original)   The system of claim 1 wherein the predetermined transmission medium is one of air, water, soil, and living tissue.

14.   (Original)   A method of estimating the instantaneous signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) in an environment, comprising the steps of:

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PAGE 9/22 * RCVD AT 8/15/2007 2:20:51 PM [Eastern Daylight Time] * SVR:USPTO-EFXRF-3/4 * DNIS:2738300 * CSID:16174510313 * DURATION (mm-ss):05-18

transmitting at least one first signal through a predetermined transmission medium within the environment by a transmitter, the first signal having a predetermined frequency range, wherein the first signal travels through the transmission medium until it strikes at least one object, thereby generating at least one second signal reflected from the object;

receiving representations of the first and second signals by a plurality of band-pass filters, each band-pass filter being configured to pass a respective sub-band of frequencies;
filtering the representations of the first and second signals by each band-pass filter;

receiving the filtered versions of the first and second signals by a cross correlator;
performing multiple cross correlation operations on the filtered first and second signals by the cross correlator, thereby providing cross correlation output data, wherein each cross correlation operation operates on the filtered first and second signals provided by a respective one of the band-pass filters;

receiving the cross correlation output data by a data analyzer;
determining variability of cross correlation peaks within each frequency sub-band by the data analyzer;

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identifying the lowest frequency sub-band having a corresponding

low peak ambiguity by the data analyzer; and

estimating the SNR in the environment based on the peak

variability and center frequency of the identified frequency sub-

band and the predetermined frequency range by the data analyzer.

15. (Original) The method of claim 14 further including the step

of receiving the at least one second signal by a sensor.

16. (Original) The method of claim 15 wherein the sensor

comprises at least one hydrophone sensor.

17. (Original) The method of claim 15 further including the

steps of receiving an indication of the second signal from the

sensor by a receiver, and providing the representation of the

second signal to the plurality of band-pass filters by the

receiver.

18. (Original) The method of claim 14 further including the

steps of transmitting a plurality of first signals through the

transmission medium by the transmitter, each first signal having

the predetermined frequency range, wherein the plurality of first

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signals travel through the transmission medium until they strike at least one object, thereby generating a plurality of second signals reflected from the object.

19.   (Original)   The method of claim 18 further including the step of analyzing the cross correlation output data by the data analyzer for determining a plurality of cross correlation peak locations relative to respective ambiguity functions corresponding to the frequency sub-bands.

20.   (Original)   The method of claim 19 further including the step of performing a statistical analysis of the plurality of peak locations by the data analyzer for determining the variability of cross correlation peaks within each frequency sub-band.

21.   (Original)   The method of claim 18 wherein each first signal comprises a sonar ping.

22.   (Original)   The method of claim 14 wherein the respective frequency sub-bands are contiguous and substantially span the predetermined frequency range of the first signal.

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23. (Original) The method of claim 14 wherein the predetermined frequency range is a maximum centralized root mean square bandwidth of the first signal.

24. (Original) The method of claim 14 further including the step of operating as a coherent receiver for signal frequencies ranging from a maximum frequency through the identified frequency sub-band.

25. (Original) The method of claim 14 further including the step of operating as a semi-coherent receiver for signal frequencies ranging from the identified frequency sub-band to a minimum frequency.

26. (Original) The method of claim 14 wherein the predetermined transmission medium is one of air, water, soil, and living tissue.

27. (Original) A system for estimating the instantaneous signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) in an environment, comprising:

a transmitter configured to transmit a plurality of first signals through a transmission medium, the plurality of first signals spanning respective frequency sub-bands, wherein the

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plurality of first signals travel through the transmission medium until they strike at least one object, thereby generating a plurality of second signals reflected from the object;

a cross correlator configured to receive the first and second signals and to perform multiple cross correlation operations on the first and second signals, thereby providing cross correlation output data, wherein each cross correlation operation operates on a first and second signal pair corresponding to a respective frequency sub-band; and

a data analyzer configured to receive the cross correlation output data, and to analyze the output data for determining variability of cross correlation peaks within each frequency sub-band, for identifying the lowest frequency sub-band having a corresponding low peak ambiguity, and for estimating the SNR in the environment based on the peak variability and center frequency of the identified frequency sub-band.

28. (Original) The system of claim 27 wherein the data analyzer is further configured to analyze the cross correlation output data for determining a plurality of cross correlation peak locations relative to respective ambiguity functions corresponding to the frequency sub-bands.

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29. (Original) The system of claim 28 wherein the data analyzer is further configured to perform a statistical analysis on the plurality of peak locations for determining the variability of cross correlation peaks within each frequency sub-band.

30. (Original) The system of claim 27 wherein each first signal comprises a sonar ping.

31. (Original) A method of estimating the instantaneous signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) in an environment, comprising the steps of:

transmitting a plurality of first signals through a transmission medium by a transmitter, the plurality of first signals spanning respective frequency sub-bands, wherein the plurality of first signals travel through the transmission medium until they strike at least one object, thereby generating a plurality of second signals reflected from the object;

receiving the first and second signals by a cross correlator;

performing multiple cross correlation operations on the first and second signals by the cross correlator, thereby providing cross correlation output data, wherein each cross correlation

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operation operates on a first and second signal pair corresponding

to a respective frequency sub-band;

receiving the cross correlation output data by a data

analyzer; and

analyzing the output data for determining variability of

cross correlation peaks within each frequency sub-band by the data

analyzer, thereby identifying the lowest frequency sub-band having

a corresponding low peak ambiguity and estimating the SNR in the

environment based on the peak variability and center frequency of

the identified frequency sub-band.

32. (Original) The method of claim 31 wherein the analyzing step

includes analyzing the cross correlation output data for

determining a plurality of cross correlation peak locations

relative to respective ambiguity functions corresponding to the

frequency sub-bands.

33. (Original) The method of claim 32 wherein the analyzing step

further includes performing a statistical analysis on the

plurality of peak locations for determining the variability of

cross correlation peaks within each frequency sub-band.

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